



TIMOTHY HURLEY, Editor.

"First the blade, then the ear, after that the full corn in the ear." --- Paul

FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM.

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Subscription Price:-Four Dollars a year, inva-10 ADVERTISERS .- The LEADER has the largest ation of any weekly paper in the Southern es,-circulating extensivery in South Carolina, oth Carolina, Georgia, and Florida; thereby ren- Dealers in every variety of Walnut, Mahogany, Rosefering it a valuable medium for those having goods

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THE LEADER can be obtained at the stores of T. W. Cardozo, corner of Henrietta and Elizabeth Streets; d at Simons & Denny, Market Street, opposite An-

in those places, to collect Subscriptions and Advertises | 50 cents.

PREMIUMS

neing desirious of extending the circulation of the LADER, we have been induced to offer the following list of premiums, which is in every way worthy the attention s those who might desire to devote their attention to

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January 6

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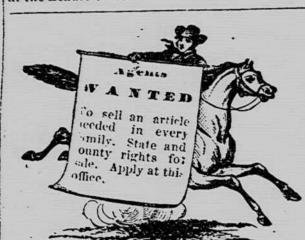
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WILL send a Solid Gold Masonic or Odd Fellows' Pin on the receipt of \$2. I will send a Gold Plate U. L. A. Pin on the receipt of 75 ets. S M Petingiil & Co, 37 Park Row, N. Y. and 6 State St. I will send the Memorial Medal of President Lin-Boston: and Evans & Lincoln, 119 Nassau St. New York: coln, giving the date of his birth, inaugural and 129 Washington St, Boston, are our authorized Agents, assassination, suspended by an American flag, for

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in the highest style of the art, and upon the most satisfactory terms. Our numerous friends who have not heretofore been able to obtain their work from this office, will now find our facilities equal to any emergency.

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BOYCE'S SOUTH WHARF,

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DR. B. A. BOSEMAN (late Asst. Surg-U. S. C. T.) has taken up his residence in this City with the view of engaging in the practice of Medicine and Surgery. He will be found at his office. No. 98 Calhoun Street, and at residence, No. 35 Bogard Street, near Rutlege. Office heurs from 9 to 11, a.m., and from 4 to 7, p.m.

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THE CHOLERA.

the cholera, and no little apprehension has been excited by the supposed imminence of the dreaded calamity. The newspapers at first contri- twelfth infantry at Fort Hamilton being albuted to this anxiety, and, had the pestilence been really present in our atmosphere, it not so numerous as they were. Those now in could hardly have failed to find ready victims among the morbidly-excited people. One of the strongest proofs that the miasmatic condition of the atmosphere, which produces epidemic cholera, has not, thus far, really reached us, is ,he fact that, with such moral predisposition of the people for its influence, it has not been able to reveal itself.

The inference that the disease must come beroute, which has led it slowly but surely to-ward us, is a reasonable deduction. We are not at all disposed to dispute its possibility; it may be prevailling among us before this article reaches our readers; but we doubt that it will, and we hesitate not to affirm that it may not at all appear here as an epidemic (though it may as an endemic), and are quite sure that if it you be pleased to give space to the following .should reveal itself generally, it need not be formidable. Though medical science is yet baffled by some of the problems of the disease, yet the conditions of safety, especially of early cure, are so well ascertained, and are so practicable, that no person of ordinary health, temperance. and moral courage need fear it any more than readers by adducing any further vindication of he should any of the common forms of more or the bare fact than the assertion made, and simply less epidemic disease which occur every summer among us. The first ship that brought it to our when to every exterior appearance they were shores afforded proof of this last assertion. Not a single cabin passenger suffered. What could more conclusively attest the safety of all persons in ordinary conditions of comfort and history than probably is practised by some of cleanse our premise, correct our bad habits, say our prayers faithfully, go about our honest can be easily comprehended when our assumpbusiness as usual, and leave the event to Him tion is taken as a criterion. Industry, energy, "who careth for us," and without whose notice and activity in the various avocation of life no sparrow falls to the ground.

We add to the above remarks the fact that an assistant in the hospital at Berlin produced is based upon a principle far above physicial cholers in himself by tasting the excrete of a skill and mental genius alone. Hence the great cholera patients, and that the symptoms were dificulty in experience adjusting the affairs of induced within six hours. In the course of nations, generally and especially this nation, great epidemics, these two methods of taking for it must be admitted that many among the cholera are by no means uncommon; and, in- holders of prominent positions in the council of deed, the propagation of cholera from country the nation either wilfully discard truth in conto country as frequently takes place by means structing methods for their country's repose or of infected clothing as by direct personal intercourse; at the same time the progress of the suffer themselves to overlook plain thuths and disease would be very slow if it depended on thus cause themselves to be in wandering mazthese methods alone. The great means by which es lost, for none who have attentively watched cholera poison is propagated to communities: A the progress of events but observes the mighty cholera patient is imported into a country; he is vielding the poison, and eliminating it freely. from him it is conveyed to the sewer, and that have so rapidly taken place in our race. through the sewer to the well, or it may be direct into the river that supplied every household with water. Thus the poison is disseminated at large, each new case adding to the mischief, the Republic in a good measure will depend to. and at last a universal and decimating plague ponder and endeavor to systemise efforts for which to disport itself. For the discovery of fact of the communication of cholera by water, the world is indebted to one of the most moral principles, the conforming to the which

pretty evident that cholera has effected a lodgment at New York, from whence it will most likely extend over the continent, it is well enough to bring to the attention of our readers an allegory which aptly illustrates the relative changeable, his truth eternal, the only secure mortality of epidemic and of fear. The allegory fulcrum upon which the lever of national prosruns in this wise : an Egyptian merchant when perity can securely rest. passing out the gates of Grand Cairo on a mercantile venture into Arabia, met the plague going in. After the customary salutations, and in answer to an inquiry, the plague informed the merchant that he was going into Cairo to kill three thousand people. Some weeks e'apsed, and the merchant returning met the plague on the road. " how is this?" said the merchant, "you told me you were going into Cairo to kill three thousand people, and, from all accounts, you hase killed at least thirty thousand." "I told you the truth," replied the plague; " I

Great excitement has lately been caused in Stonington by a large number of incendiary fires, eight or ten barns and other buildings having been burned within a few weeks, deceived and misinformed. seven boys were arrested, and upon their arraign. ment two of them, colored lads, made confessions, when the other boys were discharged. It appeared that one of the boys was a servant of a the State. My recent position as Provisional fast young man named Balmer Loper, whose Governor brought me in contact with all the promfather is one of the richest men in Connecticut, and young Loper being chief engineer of the fire department hired the boys to set the build ings on fire in order to have an opportunity to display himself and show how quickly be could the Federal Union, that they are now all sinceresubdue a conflagration. "Loper promised to ly and truly loyal to the United States, and will "buy the boys clear" if they were arrested. He, together with the two boys, were bound over to the Superior Court.

ing aroused the fears of the New Brunswick authorities, reinforcements of ships and men have been hastily forwarded to the Bay of Fundy and St. Croix river, in order to defend privateers in the harbor of Eastport. In spite tions with the North of the watchfulness of the British vessels, which of Eastport, one of the Fenian vessels managed mer slave-owners towards their freedmen. On Eastport on the 17th ultimo, and at a public their former slaves. This they would do more

was simply there for the enforcement of For weeks the papers have dealt largely with laws. Two companies of United States regular lars have arrived at Calais, and others were expected, a portion of the first artillery and the ready under orders. The Fenian arrivals are Calais are orderly and quiet.

The authorities at Washington have for xarded instructions to Eastport to enforce strictly the neutrality laws. A schooner, with arms aboard for Killian, was seized by the Custom-House officers there, but immediately released.

COMMUNICATED.

VERACITY A NATIONAL BUL-WARK.

MR EDITOR-In the columns of your very worthly journal praiseworthy for its fearless advocacy of right and approval of truth will That truth is the only enduring pil'ar upon which national prosperity can be secured, its peace preserved and justice be equally meted, is a fact so generally conceived by all who in this entightened day hesitates not to acknowledge a belief in the existence of an Omnipotent Being of truth who directs and governs universally.

That we shall not tire the patience of our refer as examples of the correctness of our position to the destruction of nations in the ages past. in a position that bid fair, it only in thier own estimation, of long periods of ruling power and ages of prosperity. This was prominently the fate of Rome; and a more minute perusal of her the cause of her sudden collapse and destruction, the political influence of the poor white men. when it is characteristic of a people, is doutless a motive means of national prosperity, but the maintenance of a ovatious prosperous condition being blinded by the effects of years of prejudice work of an Omnipotent Agency in the changes

In God's word are written truths that it were well for those upon whose counsel the peace of governs the nations upon earth by certain fixed illustrious men of our time-the late Dr. John peace and plenty are guaranteed, while the reverse is the result of a heedless deviation there-MORTALITY OF FEAR, IN EPIDEMICS .- As it is fron; example of which is illustrated in Tyre's fall and utter destruction finally. Et were wisdom to search God's word carefully and submit to his decree cheerfully than endeavor. Humelike, to falsify his plain truths. His word is un-W. E. B.

Rosemond, S. C., May 10th, 1866.

Correspondence between Gov. Perry and Horace Greeley, addressed to the judgment and good sense of intelligent men of all sections.

Sir: My purpose in requesting you to give this communication a place in the Tribune was, that killed only three thousand-a sneaking assassin your readers might have correct information in named fear killed the other twenty-seven thou- regard to the feelings and wishes of the people of sand." There is much of sound philosophy, as South Carolina. I know that many of your corwell as true phisiological science in this, as respondents have grossly misrepresented public every enlightened and experienced physician opinion in the Southern States. Treese misrepsentations go uncontradicted, and do great injustice to the honest and patriotic people of the North, as well as the South, and deception as misinformation must always work injustice to the

I think I know the feelings and wishes of the people of South Carolina as well as any one in inent and influential men of the State, and I have no hesitatiou in saying, as an old Union man, whose political life has been spent in defense of faithfully sustain and defend the Government. This your readers do not believe, and have no right to believe, from the gross misrepresenta-THE FENIANS. - The reports of Fenian acti- tions which are constantly made to them by cotrity in the vicinity of Campobello Island have ton agents and other employes of the Governa ment in the Southern States. All hope or expectation of living separately from the North was given up with the surrender of the southern army; and the people are anxious to renew once Campobello Island, and to watch the Fenian more their social, commercial, and political rela-

I state what I know to be the fact, that there have established a sort of blockade of the port is no feeling of unkindness on the part of the forto escape and put to sea, bound for some up the contrary, there is an earnest disposition, alknown destination, Gen. Meade arrived at most universal among them, to protect and assist 9.15 - 2.30

ship of these freedmen.

The negro has received much more abuse and uffered much greater wrongs at the hands of the Federal troops in this section of the country than from his former owner. The other night, a negro man was murdered in cold blood by a drunken soldier near this place. The soldier has been sent off, and no further notice taken of the murder. Th garrison, at this place, have been in the habit of knocking down and kicking off the sidewalks all the negroes they met of nights in the streets!

the negro in the enjoyment of life, liberty and property. This has already been done in most of the Southern States, by law. In South Carolina, he is allowd to sue and he sued, to give his testimony in our Courts, inherit and purchase property, sell and livise the same. He is allowd to make contracts, own real estate and be educated. The young negroes who are apprenticed are required to be sent to school, if there be any school in the neighborhood, by their masters. Pretty much alethat the Civil Rights bill proposes has been done by the which do not apply to the white man as well as the life, liberty, and the property are concerned-

the negro does not desire the right suffrage, and in order to show my mistake you say. "I beg leave to remind you that the laws of most southern states allow negro testimony to be taken in issues to which they are parties, and on this point they are at least 1,000 to 1 against you." I do not comprehend your is allowed to give testimony, that therefore he desires to vote. I am confident there is not one negro in 100 who would care to vote, or would vot in any election, if not prompted to do so by his employer. Then he would always vote as directed by York." You know very well that our Federal Gov his employer. This would be giving undue influprudence? Let us, then, be of good courage, the present age would doubtless be somewhat ence to wealth, and establishing an odious political advantageous, as they may then percieve that aristocracy, which would destroy or swallow up all

That the employe will vote as his employer, wishes is proven by all experience. In manufacturing companies, the operatives are generally Whigs or Democrats, according to the politics ef the ewners of the establishment. How much more is this likely to be the case with ignorant negroes who are incapable of, comprehending any political question? In several of the Southern States, free fornia—the population of California being mostly, negroes were formerly entitled to vote, but they never thought of exercising this privilege, unless

people have passed has greatly demoralized the Representations in proportion to voters would decountry, and there are frequent acts of violence. prive all the New-England States of several In some instances, the freedmen are actors, and members of congress and transfersthe same numagain they are the victims. Generally, the negroes ber of representatives to the new States, have behaved well. The acts of violence have been mostly committed by outlaws and refugees from to suppose that we have less sincere regard for other states, who are wandering over the country. the negro than you have. It is against nature. Everywhere, there is a disposition on the part of and contrary to all reason and experience, the the citizens to suppress all conduct of this kind.

They may contribute as much to the defenge and selves so much about the protection of the negro ! prosperity of the United States as any other non-voters. It would perhaps be difficul, to establish a more equitable basis of represen tation than that of population. A very small propotion of the people of any State are voters. The women and children are excluded; foreign- negro race has not been benefitted by freedom. are generally excluded; and, in many of the read and write are excluded. Who shall be allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, has been. very properly, left for each State to determine and attention they always had in slavery. for herself, as she makes her own laws, and regulates her judiciary and police. But you contend negroes in the southern states? It is said that that the Southern States should be forced to more than 500,000 of them have perished-died. allow the negro to vote wether he is capable of of diseases contracted by leaving thier homes, prudently exercising this paivilege or no. For or been slaughterd in battle. The next ceusns, the same reason, women and children should it is supposed by others will swell this frightful not be excluded from the right of suffrage. They destruction of the African race to 1,000,000 of are citizens of the states, have to obey their laws victims. When the war commenced, there were and are punished even with death for their dis- 4,000,000 af negroes in the United States. I do obedience. They have to pay taxes on their prop- not believe that the next census will show 3,000erty, and are counted in representation. The 900 of them left. This is a blessing with a venyoung men from 18 to 21 are called upon to go geance. Those still remaining here are destined forth in defence of their country, and sacrifice their to dwindle away, as the Indian has, in juxtapolives for a Government over which they have no sition to the white man. They are disposed to control. The same may be said of the foreigner | quit field work and flock in to the towns and till he is naturalized.

years old, and who has just completed his col- will-terminate their lives. It is very doubtful legiate course is not as capable of exercising whether love for the negro had anything to do the right of suffrage as well as many old men with his emancipation. A bitter feeling of jealwho have been voting all their lifetime. You ousy and hatred toward the southern slaveholder cannot mete out equal justice to all. Some are prompted this Abolition movement in the first much more capable of exercising political rights instance, and it was finally seized hold of for than others. We must have some general rule, the purpose of conquering the south and putting In all of the northern states, except six, the ne- an end to the Rebellion. By it your armies. gro is not allowed an unquified vote. This were recruited with our slaves, and your own too; where they have been free for more than half citizens permitted to remain at home instead of a century. Why, then, should northern men in- going forth to do battle themselves. This bribe sist that all the negroes of the south, who have of freedom turned the southern slaves against the been just relieved from slavery, should be al- masters and they were slaughtered by thousands. lowed an important political right which is de- and tens of thousands. In this way, you showed nied the free and intelligent negra in the Northern Jour love for the poor slave and made him yev reception there on the 20th, he stated that he cheerfully and more effectually if the Freedmen's States! In the northern states there are com- victim.

Bureau did not interpose and assume the gnardian- paratively very few negroes, and their injudicious voting would do very little mischief. This government has been the white man's government-both federal and state. It was formed by white men and for white men exclusively. In Hexti the black men have a government of their own; and have, very properly, excluded white men from all participation in it. No white man is there permitted to vote or fill any office of profit or trust under the Government. Why should we be more tolerant to the black No one blames the North for wishing to protect | man than he is to the white man? The history of the world shows, for the last 6,000 years that the negrous inferior to the white man. In Africa there has been no progress or advancement in civilization, while all the Caucasian nations, of the earth have been making the most wonderful strides in all the arts, sciences, literature, and improvements of the world. In his formation and structure, physical and intellectual, the negro is inferior to the white man. God has made him so; and you cannot change his State, except making them citizens of the State, nature by legislation. In regard to civil rights, There are very few offenses in our criminal code all should be equal; so far as the protection of whether male or female, old or young, rich or You say that I am mistaken in my assertion that poor, white or black. All should should be allowed to sue and be sued, sell and purchase, inherit and devise, give testimony in coures, &c. In a great measure, as I have already said, this has been done in South Carolina.

You say "it is quite possible that a restoration reasoning. It does not follow that, because a negro may be effected which will give one white man in South Carolina equal power in our commen government, with two white men equally capable and intelligent and certainly not less loyal in New erament is a compromise of political power between small states and large states, between states having a large black population and states having a very small population of that character. One white man in Rhode Island or Delaware had guaranteed to him, in the senate, as much political power under the Federal Constitution, as ten or perhaps wenty white men in Virginia, New-York or Pennsylvania. One white voter in Connecticut or Massachusetts has twice as much political power in the House of Representatives as one white man in Calivoters; while a very large proportion of the population of Connecticut and Massachueetts are women and children who are not allowad to vote

How unreasonable it is in you Northern men negroes have been our slaves and property, the The framers of the Federal Constitution objects of our care and attention. They are known wisely determined to give each state, whether to us, and have lived with us for years past. They prevails until it can find no more victims on their country's quiet and harmony. For Godt large or small, rich or poor, the same vote in have decended to us from our ancestors, and were the senate. They likewise determined, with the objects of their care and solicitude. In many equal wisdom, that representation in the other instances, they and thier progenitors have been house should be in proportion to the free popu- in our families for more than a century. There lation and three-fifths of all others. They knew are others who have been raised by us, or have that the slaves of the south excluded that free grown up with us as companions, faithfully serpopulation which cultivated the soil in the ving us through life. Is it not most likely that, Northern states, and decided that three fifths, of | we should, under these circumstances, feel a deethem should be counted. Now that these slaves per interest in their welfare than strangers? The have been emancipated, they must be counted Southern people are not less humane, or less free persons in apportioning the Representation affectionate, or less influenced by sentiments of of the House. There is no more injustice in honor, than the Northern people are. They are counting them although they are not voters, than as generous and as kind to persons in distress. there is in counting the children and women Lthink their history and character as a people and foreigners not allowed to vote in New York. show this. Why, then, need you trouble your-

> You will say that you have caused the emancipation of the negro against our wishes, and this proves that you feel more interest for them thanwe do. I have no doubt that you yourself will, acknowledge, in less than ten years, that the .. ers are excluded; persons convicted of infamous Lestead of a blessing, emancipation will prove a crimes are excluded; soldiers in the regular army curse to them. The next census will prove that they have diminished in numbers, instead States, persons paying no taxes, and unable to of increasing, as they heretofore have done, with great rapidity. The old and young, the feeble and sick, will no longer have that care

> > What has emancipation already done for the.

villages, where they must necessarily suffer from. No one will deny that a young man, 18 or 20 the want of food and contract diseases which